

**APPENDIX B**  
**CARSON TO NORWALK PROJECT EIS**  
**RESPONSIBLE and COOPERATING AGENCIES**

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This Appendix includes a listing of all permits that SFPP must obtain prior to construction. In cases where permit conditions are to be monitored through the MMCRP, we will develop appropriate performance and effectiveness criteria in conjunction with the responsible agencies, to guide our monitors' activities.

The permit conditions from the Lead Agency (the California Public Utilities Commission), are from the project description and measures summarized in the EIR. The mitigation measures and project parameters that will be monitored as part of the CPUC's project approval are in Appendix A.

**Appendix B: Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Project Permits**

Permitting Jurisdiction/ Agency	Type/Name of Permit/ Approval	Agency Contact Name/Phone Number	Purpose of Permit	Permit Status * (Date Received/ Expected)	Statutory Authority
<b>Federal</b>					
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District	Section 404 (Dredge or Fill Permit)	Aaron Allen 213-452-3908 ext. 3413	Permit for placement of dredged or fill materials in waters of U.S. or their adjacent wetlands at stream or river crossings		Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1344, and Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) and Order 11988 (Flood Plain Management)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District	Section 10 Permit and Permit to construct over waters managed by the Corps	Ted Masigat 213-452-3393	Permit for structures or work in navigable waters		Rivers and Harbors Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 403
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Realty and Refuge	Compliance with the Endangered Species Act	Jim Bartel 760-431-9440	permitting agency		Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. Section 1531 et. seq.) Section 7 and Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act, Section 103, 33 CFR, Sections 320-329
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Compliance with National Historic Preservation Act	Daniel Abeyta 916-653-8551	ROW Grant or permit by Federal agency		National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106
U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	Compliance with safety and health standards and regulations	Los Angeles Regional Office 213-736-4911	Laying of pipeline and construction of pump stations	No permit required; citations issued for non-compliance during monitoring	OSH Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et. seq.); 29 CFR 1910, 29 CFR 1926 (construction safety standards)
<b>State of California</b>					
California Public Utilities Commission	Compliance with CEQA	Moises Chavez 415-703-1851	Approval of long-term debt and stock issuance, utility service	Project approval and EIR certification: October 8, 1998	California Public Utilities Code Section 454, 761, 815 et. seq.; California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et. seq. (CEQA)

Permitting Jurisdiction/ Agency	Type/Name of Permit/ Approval	Agency Contact Name/Phone Number	Purpose of Permit	Permit Status * (Date Received/ Expected)	Statutory Authority
Caltrans	Encroachment Permit	Research and Special Projects Admin. (RSPA), 916-654-8899	Encroachment within, under, or over State Highway ROW		California Streets and Highways Code, Sections 660- 734
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5	Stream Alteration Agreement (1601 and 1603)	Becky Jones 805-285-5867	Alteration of natural state of any stream		California Fish and Game Code, Sections 1600-1607
Department of Parks and Recreation	Easement Grant and Temporary use Permit	Charles Greenwood 916-322-2984	Project construction within State Parklands		California Public Resources Code Section 500 et. seq., Section 5000 et. seq., Section 21000 et. seq. (CEQA)
Office of Historic Preservation	Consultation with State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)	SHPO 916-264-5604	Project construction		National Historic Preservation Act
California Environmental Protection Agency, State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Boards	Permit to discharge water, Section 401 Water Quality Certification and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP)	Alex Fu, Region 4 (Los Angeles) 213-266-2593;	Stream crossings, and construction and discharge of hydrostatic test water		Porter Cologne California Water Code Section 13000 et seq. and Section 401 Water Quality Certification
Department of Water Resources (DWR)	Encroachment Permit	Connie Anderson, Chief Encroachment Permit Section 916-653-6957	Construction of pipeline crossings at the California Aqueduct		General Encroachment Permit Guidelines Within DWR Right of Way
<b>County</b>					
South Coast Air Quality Management District	Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate	Winnie Cho 909-396-2547	Construction of pipeline and pump stations which may emit pollutants into atmosphere		California Health and Safety Code, Sections 39000-43834

Permitting Jurisdiction/ Agency	Type/Name of Permit/ Approval	Agency Contact Name/Phone Number	Purpose of Permit	Permit Status * (Date Received/ Expected)	Statutory Authority
County of Los Angeles, Chief Administrative Office	Franchise Permit	Cheryl Fuerth 213-738-2305	Reimbursement for use of public ROW		
County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works	Transportation Permit	Arnel Dulay 818-458-5909	Traffic Control and Management		
County of Los Angeles, Fire Department		Fire Protection District 213-881-2411			
<b>City</b>					
City of Carson	Transportation Plan	Sal Spitz 310-830-7600	Traffic control and management		
City of Carson Department of Finance	Franchise Permit	Yoko Dunham 310-830-7600	Reimbursement for use of public ROW		
City of Long Beach	**				
City of Paramount	**				
City of Bellflower	**				
City of Cerritos	**				
City of Artesia	**				
City of Norwalk	**				
Los Angeles Harbor Department, Property Management Division, Alameda Corridor Project	Development Permit	Dan Knot 310-732-3869	Encroachment in the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach ROWs		

\*\* Permit information for Cities to be completed at a later date

**APPENDIX C**  
**CARSON TO NORWALK PROJECT EIR**  
**APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS**

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**AIR QUALITY**

**Federal Regulations**

- The Federal Clean Air Act of 1970 directs the attainment and maintenance of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The 1990 Amendments to this Act determine attainment and maintenance of NAAQS (Title I), motor vehicles and fuel reformulation (Title II), hazardous air pollutants (Title III), acid deposition (Title IV), operating permits (Titles V), stratospheric ozone protection (Title VI), and enforcement (Title VII).
- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implements New Source Review (NSR) and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD). PSD applies to major sources with annual emissions exceeding either 100 or 250 tons per year (TPY) depending on the source, or that cause or contribute adverse impacts to any Federally classified Class I area.
- The EPA implements the NAAQS and determines attainment of Federal air quality standards on a short- and long-term basis.

**State Regulations and Laws**

- The California Air Resources Board (ARB) has established the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) and determines attainment status for criteria air pollutants.
- The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) went into effect on January 1, 1989, and was amended in 1992. The CCAA mandates achieving the health-based CAAQS at the earliest practicable date.
- The Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (AB 2588) requires an inventory of air toxics emissions from individual existing facilities, an assessment of health risk, and notification of potential significant health risk when found to be present.
- The Calderon Bill (SB 1731) alters the 1987 "Hot Spots" Act (AB 2588). The bill sets forth changes in the following four areas: provides guidelines to identify a more realistic health risk, requires high risk facilities to submit an air toxic emission reduction plan, holds air districts accountable for ensuring that the plans will achieve their objectives, and high risk facilities will be required to achieve their planned emission reduction.
- The new Tanner Bill (AB 2728). This bill amends the existing Tanner Bill (AB 1807) by setting forth provisions to implement the Federal program for hazardous air pollutants.
- Toxic Emission Near Schools (AB 3205). This bill requires new or modified sources of air contaminants located within 1,000 ft. from the outer boundary of a school to give public notice to the parents of school children before an air pollution permit is granted.
- Section 21151.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act discusses Hazardous Air Pollutant releases within one-fourth mile of a school site.

**SCAQMD Rules and Regulations**

Emissions that would result from the Project are subject to the rules and regulations of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Rules and regulations of this agency are designed to achieve defined air quality standards that are protective of public health. To that purpose, they limit the emissions and the permissible impacts of emissions from projects, and specify emission controls and control technologies for each type of emitting source in order to ultimately achieve the air quality standards. The following discussion outlines various SCAQMD rules and regulations that could be applicable to the Project.

- *Rule 403 - Fugitive Dust.* Requirements that minimize emission of fugitive dust for any active operation, open storage pile, or disturbed area.
- *Regulation II.* SCAQMD Regulation II contains a series of rules specifying requirements for permits to construct and operate stationary equipment capable of emitting air contaminants, including air emissions control equipment.
- *Regulation IV.* Regulation IV defines the allowable concentration and emission levels for pollutants, as well as inspection and maintenance requirements for hydrocarbon emissions sources. Rules bearing upon the Project include Rule 463, Organic Liquid Storage.
- *Regulation XI.* Regulation XI contains a series of rules governing emissions from specific sources. Those bearing upon the Project include: Rule 1113, Architectural Coatings; Rule 1146.1, Emissions from Small Boilers and Process Heaters; Rule 1149, Storage Tank Degassing; Rule 1166, volatile organic compounds (VOC) Emissions from Soil Decontamination; and Rule 1173, Fugitive VOC Emissions.
- *New Source Review (Regulation XIII).* Regulation XIII requires that all new and modified stationary emissions sources must use best available control technology (BACT) to control emissions of all affected pollutants. In addition, if there is a net emission increase of any size, emission offsets will be required to counteract the effects of emissions growth. These offsets must be achieved through contemporaneous or third party emissions reduction. Some credit remains available in the form of "banked" emissions.

## **BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

***Federal Endangered Species Act.*** Five sections of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) are relevant to the preparation, approval, and implementation of the Project.

Section 4. Section 4 covers designation of critical habitat, the listing process, issuance of special rules for the protection of threatened species, and preparation of recovery plans. Provisions on which species may be proposed for listing and the time-frame in which decisions are made are outlined in this section. Under this section, critical habitat is designated and recovery plans are assigned to be prepared and implemented. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) can also issue special regulations for the protection of threatened species in any State that has entered into a cooperative agreement with the USFWS pursuant to Section 6 of the FESA.

Section 6. Under this section of the FESA, the USFWS creates cooperative agreements with States and establishes a protocol for the conservation of listed plants. The State is required to establish conservation programs for all resident plant species in that state and furnish a copy to the Secretary. California has entered into a cooperative agreement with the USFWS based on the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the Native Plant Protection Act, and California Native Desert Plants Act.

The Project does not anticipate a need for a conservation program for plants. However, any program would be restricted to mechanisms provided under the CESA.

Section 7. Section 7 outlines the instances when the USFWS can authorize incidental take resulting from federal actions. The USACE as a federal agency is required to consult with the USFWS on actions involving listed species. The USFWS is to conduct an internal consultation regarding the effects of any proposed action. A Section 7 consultation is initiated when a federal agency presents a biological assessment that examines the potential effects of a specified action on a species and is concluded when the USFWS issues a written statement that pronounces whether the action would jeopardize a listed or proposed species or adversely affect critical habitat. If the species is not in jeopardy, the written statement will include authorization for incidental take. If a species is in jeopardy, mitigation and minimization actions will be included in the written statement.

To obtain a Section 7 permit for incidental take of a listed species requires a federal nexus be present. The application and issuance of a Section 404 (Clean Water Act) permit is considered a federal nexus. If a Section 404 permit is issued for the Project, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will need to contact the USFWS (see Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act below) for a Section 7 consultation.

Section 9. Section 9 prohibits the import, export, take, possession, transport, receipt, or sale of species protected under the FESA. The USFWS has defined under Section 9 the “taking” of listed species. Under the FESA, “taking” means “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or to attempt to engage in such conduct.”

The mouths of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel rivers currently have two listed species (California least tern, and Brown Pelican) that are protected under Section 9. The Proposed Plan does not however contain actions within it that would result directly in the “take” of an endangered species.

Section 10(a). Section 10(a) outlines the instances when the USFWS can authorize incidental take of listed species to non-federal jurisdictions, and approves Habitat Conservation Plans for listed and/or unlisted species. The USFWS is authorized to approve “incidental take” permits to non-federal applicants provided they have met certain conditions. The applicant must in most cases submit a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The HCP must follow the Code of Federal Regulations and conservation planning guidelines prepared by the USFWS. The HCP allows “incidental taking” if the taking is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity that has been properly mitigated and the impacts minimized to the maximum extent possible.

Because there is not intended take of an endangered species under the Project, the applicant is not required to apply for a Section 10(a) permit.

***Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.*** The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act requires that all federal agencies consult with the USFWS and the head of the state wildlife agency with jurisdiction (the Act allows some categorical exclusions). The Act focuses on preventing loss or damage to wildlife resources and provides mechanisms for the development of wildlife conservation measures (e.g. add structures, acquire lands). If the Project requires a Section 404 (Clean Water Act) permit, the USACE will have to consult with USFWS on the proposed permitting of the proposed pipeline.

***Migratory Bird Treaty Act.*** The Migratory Bird Treaty Act makes it unlawful to pursue, hunt, capture, kill, or possess or attempt such an action towards any bird listed in wildlife protection treaties between the United States and several countries including Great Britain, Mexican States, Japan, and Union of Soviet States. A “migratory bird” includes the living bird, any parts of the bird, its nests or eggs. Disturbance of the nest of a migratory bird requires a permit issued by the USFWS pursuant to Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

The Project must ensure compliance with the Act by avoiding all direct harm to any bird and its nest that is covered in the Act (see Title 50 of the CFR for a list of the migratory birds covered).

**California State Endangered Species Act.** Four sections of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) are relevant to the preparation, approval, and implementation of the Project.

Sections 2070-2079. Under these sections, the CDFG recommends which species should be listed as threatened or endangered to the Fish and Game Commission. The Fish and Game Commission then adopts criteria for determining a species status.

Section 2080. Section 2080 prohibits the import, export, take, possession, transport, receipt, or sale of species protected under the CESA. The CESA defines “take” as “to hunt, pursue, capture, or kill or attempt the same.” The CESA does not recognize harm or harassment as “take.” Candidates for listing under CESA are fully protected for one year until the final listing is made.

Section 2081 and 2052. Section 2081 and 2052 authorize CDFG to allow “incidental take” of species and specify that mitigation measures must be commensurate with the magnitude of the impact. The original wording of the Section 2081 allowed CDFG to enter into memoranda of understanding with “individuals, public agencies, universities, zoological gardens, and scientific or educational institutions, to import, export, take or possess species for scientific, educational or management purposes.” The new wording under 2081(b), in effect as of January 1, 1998, allows “take” when it is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, when impacts are minimized and fully mitigated (as stated in Section 2052.1), and when adequate funding is committed to implement and monitor compliance with mitigation. The newly appended Section 2052.1 requires mitigation to be commensurate with the magnitude of the impact, capable of successful implementation, and of a nature that maintains the objectives of a project to the greatest extent possible while upholding the State’s conservation, preservation, restoration, enhancement, and habitat acquisition obligations.

Additional legislation in 1997 allows agencies to apply for incidental “take” by submitting a copy of a Federal “take” statement or permit to the CDFG. If the CDFG determines the permit or statement is not consistent with CESA requirements, then a separate authorization will be required, otherwise the proposed action is permitted.

Sections 2090-2097. These sections outline the steps to follow in the State Consultation Program.

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

The legal framework that mandates consideration of cultural resources in project planning is wide-ranging. Federal, State, and local governments have developed laws and regulations designed to protect cultural resources that may be affected by actions that they undertake or regulate. In this case, the most relevant guidelines are from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

For compliance with CEQA's Appendix K (Archaeological Resources), the following must be completed:

- (1) Identification of any cultural resource
- (2) Avoidance of all resources to the maximum degree feasible through project redesign
- (3) Significance assessment pursuant to specific criteria, if not feasible to avoid
- (4) Mitigation through data recovery if the resource is significant.

Cultural resources laws and regulations are summarized in the following sections.



## Federal Regulations

**The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966** establishes the National Register of Historic Places (or "National Register") and defines the Section 106 process requiring Federal agencies to consider the effects of an action on cultural resources in or eligible for listing in the National Register. Criteria for determining eligibility of cultural resources for listing in the National Register are provided in the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR Part 800). Even cultural resources that have not yet been discovered are subject to Section 106 review. The Section 106 review process is administered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and is further defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulation 800 (36 CFR 800).

**American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978** protects and preserves the rights of Native Americans to practice traditional religions, access traditional ceremonial sites, and possess objects of sacred or ceremonial value. This act indirectly influences decision-making and consultations regarding archaeological resources. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) assigns ownership to Native Americans of human burials and associated grave goods that are excavated or discovered on Federal lands.

## State Regulations

**California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)** requires that a project proponent determine potential impacts on cultural resources and mitigate impacts on important cultural resources. The lead agency is required to determine that a project will result in a significant environmental impact if it will eliminate or has the potential to eliminate cultural resources that constitute an important example of major periods of California history or prehistory. CEQA provisions have been modified by Section 21083-2 of the Public Resources Code, commonly referred to as AB 952, which requires the project proponent to consider whether the project will cause a physical change that would affect important ethnic cultural values. Provisions of the act related to cultural resources are administered at the county level.

**California Senate Bill 297 (1982)** addresses the disposition of Native American human burials in archaeological sites. The code protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, and inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Native American Heritage Commission to resolve disputes regarding disposition of such remains. It is incorporated in CEQA Appendix K, Archaeological Resources.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION

Hazardous substances are defined by state and federal regulations to protect public health and the environment. Hazardous materials have certain chemical, physical or infectious properties that cause it to be considered hazardous. The California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, Chapter 11, Article 2, Section 66261 provides the following definition:

A hazardous material is a substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed.

According to Title 22 (Chapter 11 Article 3, CCR), substances having a characteristic of toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity are considered hazardous. Hazardous wastes are hazardous substances that no longer have a practical use, such as material that has been abandoned,

discarded, spilled, contaminated or is being stored prior to proper disposal.

Toxic substances may cause short-term or long-lasting health effects, ranging from temporary effects to permanent disability, or death. For example, toxic substances can cause eye or skin irritation, disorientation, headache, nausea, allergic reactions, acute poisoning, chronic illness, or other adverse health effects if human exposure exceeds certain levels (the level depends on the substance involved). Carcinogens (substances known to cause cancer) are a special class of toxic substances. Examples of toxic substances include most heavy metals, pesticides, and benzene (a carcinogenic component of gasoline). Ignitable substances are hazardous because of their flammable properties. Gasoline, hexane, and natural gas are examples of ignitable substances. Corrosive substances are chemically active and can damage other materials or cause severe burns upon contact. Examples include strong acids and bases such as sulfuric (battery) acid or lye. Reactive substances may cause explosions or generate gases or fumes. Explosives, pressurized canisters, and pure sodium metal (which reacts violently with water) are examples of reactive materials.

Other types of hazardous materials include radioactive and biohazardous materials. Radioactive materials and wastes contain radioisotopes, which are atoms with unstable nuclei that emit ionizing radiation to increase their stability. Radioactive waste mixed with chemical hazardous wastes are referred to as "mixed wastes." Biohazardous materials and wastes include anything derived from living organisms. They may be contaminated with disease-causing agents, such as bacteria or viruses.

Soil that is excavated from a site containing hazardous materials would be a hazardous waste if it exceeded specific CCR Title 22 criteria. Remediation (cleanup and safe removal/disposal) of hazardous wastes found at a site is required if excavation of these materials is performed; it may also be required if certain other activities are proposed. Even if soil or groundwater at a contaminated site does not have the characteristics required to be defined as hazardous wastes, remediation of the site may be required by regulatory agencies subject to jurisdictional authority. Cleanup requirements are determined on a case-by-case basis by the agency taking lead jurisdiction.

**Hazardous Waste Requirements.** The federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) established a program administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the regulation of the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA was amended in 1984 by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Act (HSWA), which affirmed and extended the "cradle to grave" system of regulating hazardous wastes. The use of certain techniques for the disposal of some hazardous wastes was specifically prohibited by HSWA.

Individual states may implement hazardous waste programs under RCRA with EPA approval. California has not yet received this EPA approval; instead, the California Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL) is administered by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CALEPA) to regulate hazardous wastes. While the HWCL is generally more stringent than RCRA, until the EPA approves the California program, both the state and federal laws apply in California.

The HWCL lists 791 chemicals and about 300 common materials that may be hazardous; establishes criteria for identifying, packaging and labeling hazardous wastes; prescribes management controls; establishes permit requirements for treatment, storage, disposal and transportation; and identifies some wastes that cannot be disposed of in landfills.

**Hazardous Material Worker Safety.** The California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) is the primary agency responsible for worker safety in the handling and use of chemicals in the workplace. Cal/OSHA standards are generally more stringent than federal regulations. The employer is required to monitor worker exposure to listed hazardous substances and notify workers of exposure (8 CCR Sections 337-340). The regulations specify requirements for employee training, availability of safety equipment, accident-prevention programs, and hazardous

substance exposure warnings.

## **GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

Geologic resources and geotechnical hazards are governed primarily by local jurisdictions. The conservation elements and seismic safety elements of city and county General Plans contain policies for the protection of geologic features and avoidance of geologic hazards, but do not specifically address pipeline construction. Local grading ordinances establish detailed procedures for excavation and earthwork required during pipeline construction. In addition, building codes in each jurisdiction establish standards for construction of above ground structures.

## **HYDROLOGY**

A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers "404 Permit" will be required for any construction of the pipeline and pipeline alternative routes within the Waters of the United States or adjacent wetlands. Most of the stream channels crossed by the pipeline would be considered in the Waters of the United States as defined by the ordinary high water mark of the individual channels. The Corps of Engineers, in reviewing 404 permit applications, stresses avoidance of impacts, minimization of unavoidable impacts, and mitigation of unavoidable impacts to the Waters of the United States and wetlands. Any activities requiring a 404 permit would also require a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the State Water Quality Control Board.

A California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) "1603 Agreement" will be required for any new construction of the pipeline or pipeline alternative routes in riparian areas. The 1603 Agreement is similar to the 404 Permit, but the area of jurisdiction is typically defined on a case-by-case basis by the CDFG, and it is not, in a strict sense, a permit. It is an agreement between the project proponent and the CDFG regarding the location, nature and extent of disturbance, and mitigation.

Guidelines of the State Department of Health Services require that new wells be located at least 200 feet from a petroleum pipeline. Therefore, construction of an oil pipeline within 200 feet of an existing well would need to be reviewed by Health Services to ensure that the pipeline does not become a source of contamination for the well. Special pipeline casings or other contamination-preventing devices may be required within the 200-foot radius.

California Government Code Sections 51017.1 and 51017.2 require a Pipeline Wellhead Protection Plan to be prepared for pipelines located within 1,000 feet of a public drinking water well.

All cities and counties participating in the National Flood Insurance Program have floodplain regulations for activities within the floodplain. Floodplain regulations are intended to ensure that floodplain development is safe from flooding and causes no adverse impact on adjacent property. These regulations are applicable to the pipeline and new construction for the project as proposed and for alternative routes.

A General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit will be required from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board under National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations, specifically Order Number 96054, System Permit CAS614. A Storm-Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be prepared in order to obtain the permit. The SWPPP will outline Best Management Practices to minimize water contamination during construction. Many of these Best Management Practices are included in the project description. These include, but are not limited to, "in the dry" crossings of streams, seeding or re-vegetation of disturbed areas according to an established re-

vegetation and landscaping plan, using water bars, diversion channels and terraces to control erosion on steep terrain, maintaining construction sites in a sanitary condition, disposal of wastes at appropriate locations, control of stream sediments with straw bales or fabric filters, and treatment and disposal of hydrostatic test water according to local, State and Federal standards.

## **LAND USE AND PUBLIC RECREATION**

Federal, state and local laws, ordinances and policies govern and regulate the development of the Project. General Plan and zoning requirements of local jurisdictions also apply to the Project. The following sections briefly discuss the regulatory authority of federal, state, and local agencies that are anticipated to have jurisdiction over all or portions of the pipeline project.

### **Federal Regulations**

The primary federal agencies anticipated to have jurisdiction over the Project include: the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), which regulates the technical performance of oil and gas pipelines; and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which has oversight authority over issues such as hazardous materials. The proposed route does not cross any lands owned by the federal government except for the easement across the DFSP Norwalk tank farm, which is owned by the Department of Defense.

### **California State Regulations**

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is charged with the regulation of all public utilities within the State of California, including pipeline corporations. The CPUC regulates the terms and rates for service, equipment, practices, and facilities, as well as the issuance of stocks and bonds.

Other state agencies that will have direct jurisdiction over the project include: the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, (State Fire Marshal Pipeline Safety Division) enforces U.S. DOT and State pipeline safety regulations; the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), which is responsible for development, maintenance, and operation of state and federal highways in California, and will require encroachment permits for any activities occurring within its right-of-way; and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), which may require permits for stream crossings and hydrostatic testing discharges.

### **Local Regulations**

Regional plans governing land use and planning in southern California include: the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) *Regional Growth Management Plan* (SCAG 1989); and *Regional Comprehensive Plan* (SCAG 1994). These plans establish broad goals, policies, and objectives addressing transportation, growth management, jobs/housing balance, and other planning issues throughout southern California. These regional plans do not contain any policies specifically applicable to the Project.

Local jurisdictions are required by the State of California to prepare general plans identifying goals and policies that will guide development within their respective jurisdictions. Policies and goals regarding the land use resources are addressed in these general plans. The general plans and zoning ordinances of cities along the project route, and of Los Angeles County, would generally apply to the Project. These general plans, however, do not contain specific policies pertaining to oil transportation or pipeline development.

Prior to construction, SFPP will be required to obtain approval or authorization to construct and operate a pipeline from those agencies with jurisdiction over the streets along the proposed route.

An analysis of applicable local plans and policies of affected jurisdictions is provided in the policy consistency analysis in Section C.8.2.

## NOISE

### Federal and State Standards and Regulations

There are no federal noise standards that directly regulate environmental noise from construction or operation of a pipeline project. However, it should be noted that the USEPA has developed guidelines on recommended maximum noise levels to protect public health and welfare (USEPA, 1974). Table C.9-4 provides examples of protective noise levels recommended by USEPA. With regard to noise exposure and workers, Office of Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations safeguard the hearing of workers exposed to occupational noise. Refer to 29 CFR Section 1910.95 for a list of permissible noise exposures.

California encourages each local government entity to perform noise studies and implement a noise element as part of their general plan. Standards and implementation are administered by the California Office of Noise Control. California Administrative Code, Title 4, has guidelines for evaluating the compatibility of various land uses as a function of community noise exposure. The State land use compatibility guidelines are listed in Table C.9-5.

**Table C.9-4 Summary of Noise Levels Identified as Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare With an Adequate Margin of Safety**

Effect	Level	Area
Hearing Loss	$L_{eq}(24) < 70$ dB	All areas
Outdoor Activity Interference and Annoyance	$L_{dn} < 55$ dB	Outdoors in residential areas and farms and other outdoor areas where people spend widely varying amounts of time and other places in which quiet is a basis for use.
	$L_{eq}(24) < 55$ dB	Outdoor areas where people spend limited amounts of time, such as school yards, playgrounds, etc.
Indoor Activity Interference and Annoyance	$L_{dn} < 45$ dB	Indoor residential areas
	$L_{eq}(24) < 45$ dB	Other indoor areas with human activities such as schools, etc.

Source: USEPA, Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety, March 1974.

Note:  $L_{eq}(24)$  = Represents the sound energy averaged over a 24-hour period.

$L_{dn}$  = Represents the  $L_{eq}$  with a 10 dB nighttime weighting.

### Regional and Local Regulations and Standards

The Project route lies within the jurisdictions of the Cities of Carson, Long Beach, Paramount, Bellflower, Cerritos, Artesia, Norwalk, and

unincorporated Los Angeles County. These local agencies have established policies and regulations concerning the generation and control of noise that could adversely affect their citizens and noise sensitive land uses. The various policies and laws established to achieve control of adverse environmental noise are not absolute prohibitions, but recognize the necessity and inevitability of noise associated with an urbanized technological society.

The local governments utilize two basic methods to promote noise/land use compatibility. One method is associated with local agency function of planning, zoning, and the issuance of discretionary permits. The policies, guidelines, and control mechanisms are usually embodied in the Noise Element of the agency's General Plan. This method is primarily used on projects with very long-term or permanent effects on the noise environment such as highways, manufacturing or heavy industry, airports, and transit facilities. This method typically uses the Average Day-Night Level ( $L_{dn}$ ) or Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) indices in A-weighted decibel (dBA) units to quantify noise levels.

The second method applied by local government agencies is used to ensure short-term peace and quiet. The policies and performance criteria take the form of a nuisance noise control, zoning, or grading ordinance. The noise control ordinances address many forms of noise pollution. These are usually associated with fixed noise sources such as a noisy air compressor or car-wash machinery, but also apply to noise-producing activities which may include construction. The noise control ordinance method typically uses the  $L_{eq}$  index in dBA units to quantify noise levels which may not be exceeded for a certain percentage of time. The ordinance may also control hours of operation or require that noise sources be equipped with special devices such as mufflers and air inlet silencers.

**Table C.9-5 Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Environment**

LAND USE CATEGORY	COMMUNITY NOISE EXPOSURE - Ldn or CNEL (db)							
	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	
Residential - Low Density Single Family, Duplex, Mobile Home	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Residential - Multi-Family	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Transient Lodging - Motel, Hotel	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Auditorium, Concert Hall, Amphitheaters	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Office Buildings, Business Commercial and Professional	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible

	<b>Normally Acceptable</b>	Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.
	<b>Conditionally Acceptable</b>	New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features are included in the design.
/	<b>Normally Unacceptable</b>	New construction or development should be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirement must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.
/	<b>Clearly Unacceptable</b>	New construction or development generally should not be undertaken.

Source: State of California General Plan Guidelines, Office of Planning and Research, June 1990.

The local agencies may use either or both methods to regulate noise associated with the project. Some specific limitations and exemptions for construction noise are provided in the ordinances applicable to the project. Table C.9-6 summarizes the applicable regulations which could be applied to the project.



**Table C.9-6 Local Agency Criteria For Noise-Sensitive Land Uses**

Agency	Land Use	Planning Limit Ldn or CNEL (unless stated otherwise (dBA))	Ordinance Limit, Leq (unless stated otherwise), (dBA)
City of Carson	Residential	65 exterior 45 interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (7a.m.-10 p.m.)</li> <li>• 45 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (10p.m.-7 a.m.)</li> </ul>
	Commercial	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (7a.m.-10 p.m.)</li> <li>• 55 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (10p.m.-7 a.m.)</li> </ul>
	Industrial	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (anytime)</li> </ul>
City of Long Beach	Residential	45 interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (7a.m.-10 p.m.)</li> <li>• 35 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (10p.m.-7 a.m.)</li> </ul>
	Commercial	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 55 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup></li> </ul>
	Industrial	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup></li> </ul>
City of Paramount	Residential (R1 and R2)	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 62 dBA (6am -10pm)</li> <li>• 57 dBA (10pm -6am)</li> </ul>
	Residential (R3 and R4)	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 67 dBA (6am -10pm)</li> <li>• 52 dBA (10 pm - 6 am)</li> </ul>
	Industrial/Commercial	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 82 dBA (6am - 10 pm)</li> <li>• 77 dBA (10pm - 6am)</li> </ul>
City of Bellflower	Residential (Single Family)	60 exterior 45 interior	Limits on Construction Hours: 7a.m. to 8p.m. on weekdays and Saturdays
	Residential (Multi-Family)	65 exterior 45 interior	Limits on Construction Hours: 7a.m. to 8p.m. on weekdays and Saturdays
City of Cerritos	Residential	60 exterior 45 interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50<sup>1,2</sup></li> </ul>
	Commercial	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60<sup>1,2</sup></li> </ul>
	Industrial	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70<sup>1,2</sup></li> </ul>
City of Artesia	Residential	65 exterior 45 interior	Limits on Construction Hours: 7a.m. to 9p.m.
	Professional	70 (Leq)	Limits on non-construction and non-transportation noise levels: no greater than 5 dB above ambient level.
	Commercial	70 (Leq)	
	Industrial	80 (Leq)	
City of Norwalk	Residential	65 exterior 45 interior	Limits on Construction Hours: 7a.m. to 10p.m.
	Commercial	70	
	Industrial	75	
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	Residential		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (7a.m.-10 p.m.)</li> <li>• 45 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (10p.m.-7 a.m.)</li> </ul>
	Commercial		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (7a.m.-10 p.m.)</li> <li>• 55 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (10p.m.-7 a.m.)</li> </ul>
	Industrial		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70 L<sub>50</sub><sup>1,4</sup> (anytime)</li> </ul>

Notes: 1. If the existing background noise levels are higher than the levels listed, the background noise levels become the applicable limit.  
2. Assumes a steady noise without impulse or prominent pure tones. Impulsive or pure-tone type noises are assessed a 5 dB penalty (i.e., the maximum sound level for these types of noises are

- 5 dB lower than shown above).
3. Includes all residential categories and all noise sensitive land uses such as hospitals, schools, etc.
  4. Noise levels exceeded fifty percent of the time. Typically, 30 minutes in any hour, although the City of Carson's noise ordinances specifies 15 minutes in any 30 minute period as a valid  $L_{50}$  time interval.

## SOCIOECONOMICS, PUBLIC SERVICES, AND UTILITIES

A variety of laws, regulations, and standards apply to socioeconomics, public services and utilities for each jurisdiction traversed by the Project and alternatives and are described below.

### State of California

With respect to the costs to businesses, property owners, and public service providers related to a pipeline spill event, the Oil Pipeline Environmental Responsibility Act has very specific financial responsibility requirements that address such consequences. This Act is discussed in detail in Section C.11.1.2 (System Safety and Risk of Upset).

State law requires an excavator to contact a regional notification center such as Underground Service Alert (described above) at least two days prior to breaking ground to determine location of utilities. Excavators are required to probe and expose the underground facilities by hand prior to using power equipment.

***Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).*** The Growth Management Chapter of SCAG's Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide contains core policies including (SCAG, 1996):

- Encourage the efforts of local jurisdiction, employers and service agencies to provide adequate training and retraining of workers, and prepare the labor force to meet future challenges of the regional economy
- Encourage employment development in job-poor localities through support of labor force retraining programs and other economic development measures
- Support local jurisdictions' efforts to minimize cost of infrastructure and public service delivery, and efforts to seek new sources of funding for development and provision of services
- Support local jurisdictions' actions to minimize red tape and expedite the permitting process to maintain economic vitality and competitiveness
- Encourage mitigation measures to develop emergency response.

### Los Angeles County

Policies of the County of Los Angeles General Plan for emergency response, preparedness, and recovery include:

- **27.** Strengthen the capability of County agencies to effectively respond to earthquake and non-earthquake induced emergencies
- **28.** Upgrade regional heavy rescue capability including mobilization operations and resource management

- **29.** Encourage critical facilities to maintain and regularly update emergency response plans identifying safety procedures, disaster control capabilities, and evacuation procedures such as drills and exercises
- **30.** Upgrade interagency and multi-jurisdictional communications, planning and decision making to ensure efficient and integrated emergency response capability
- **31.** Promote improved cooperation with nonprofit and private sector emergency response organizations
- **34.** Encourage the improvement of hazard prediction and early warning capability.

### **City of Carson**

Carson's Emergency Operations Plan provides for mobilization of public and private resources to meet the needs of any emergency or disaster (Carson, 1981). Carson's Office of Emergency Services will coordinate with City services in the event of an emergency to ensure:

- Fire suppression, rescue and paramedic service
- Traffic control and evacuation of endangered areas
- Emergency relocation sites
- Public works facilities and public utilities
- Public information and emergency directives
- Radiological monitoring.

Carson participates in the California master mutual aid agreement among local governments and will promote inter-departmental and inter-community coordination and cooperation. The City's First Priority Program for emergency response includes: establishment of an adequate City communications system; and adoption of an emergency preparedness capability via an emergency operation center, field command unit and related field support activities.

### **City of Long Beach**

According to the City of Long Beach General Plan, Public Safety Element, fire prevention laws and regulations at the State and local levels are considered adequate (Long Beach, 1975). Hazardous fire conditions are well controlled via the permit issuance program required by the Fire Prevention Bureau. Special permits are required for most hazardous materials and processes.

### **City of Bellflower**

The City of Bellflower requires that all emergency plans be coordinated with the City's recently adopted Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Multihazard Function Plan.

The City of Bellflower Construction and Demolition Recycling Program encourages all contractors working in Bellflower to recycle their construction and demolition debris. Construction and demolition recycling helps the City achieve its goal of reaching the State's refuse diversion target of 50% by the year 2000.

### **City of Cerritos**

Policy 13.05 of the City of Cerritos states that the City is a member of the Civil Defense Area E which includes other local jurisdictions (Cerritos, 1988). Plans have been formulated for Area E to cope with essential needs in serious emergencies. The Plan includes warning systems and communications, rescue and medical care, evacuation and shelter.

### **City of Norwalk General Plan**

In addition to the emergency response services provided by the Los Angeles County Fire District, the City of Norwalk's General Plan evaluates its ability to respond to hazards, in concert with the State of California Office of Emergency Services, and other agencies. City Policy 4a, addressing safety from hazards, requires the following (Norwalk, 1996):

- Continually review and strengthen codes and ordinances dealing with hazardous housing, building conditions and fire safety
- Consult the County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and Fire Department or any other emergency response agency during review of development projects
- Continue to provide safety related services through the City of Norwalk Department of Public Safety.

### **SYSTEM SAFETY AND RISK OF UPSET**

Many regulations and standards exist to assure the safe operation of pipelines carrying hazardous liquids. These include mandatory rules and regulations (with agency enforcement provisions) and industry-accepted guidelines; they include the following.

#### **Federal Laws and Regulations:**

- U.S. Department of Transportation (US DOT) regulations in 49 CFR Part 195, "Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline"
- Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. 2004)
- 40 CFR Parts 109, 110, 112, 113, and 114, (related to the need for "Oil Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures (SPCC) Plans")
- Public Law 101-380 (H.R.) promulgated in response to the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990.
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Public Law 101-380 (H.R.): August 18, 1990

#### **California Laws and Regulations:**

- Oil Pipeline Environmental Responsibility Act (AB 1868)
- Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Responses (OSPR) Act ( §8670 Gov. Code)
- California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981
- Other California Pipeline Safety Regulations: State of California Regulations Part 51010 through 51018 of the Government Code.

**County, City, and Local Ordinances.** Many local governments have existing standard ordinances applicable to oil and other pipelines that cross their jurisdictions.

**Los Angeles County.** Prior to issuance of any excavation permit for construction or installation of any pipeline for transmission of flammable liquids or gases which are heavier than air, approval shall be obtained from the County Fire Warden.

**Other Recognized National Codes and Standards.** Listed below are some of the codes and standards used in the design and installation of pipelines. Some of these are adopted in the Federal regulations discussed above.

- Safety and Corrosion Prevention Requirements - ASME, NACE, ANSI
- Fire and Explosion Prevention and Control, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards

## **TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC**

Construction of the Santa Fe Pipeline could potentially affect roadway conditions, access, traffic flow, and parking on public streets and highways. Therefore, it will be necessary for the Applicant and/or the construction contractor to obtain encroachment permits or similar legal agreements from the public agencies responsible for each affected roadway. Such permits are needed for roads that would be crossed by the pipeline as well as for the parallel roads where pipeline construction activities would require the use of public ROW. These encroachment permits would be issued by Caltrans, Los Angeles County, City of Carson, City of Long Beach, City of Paramount, City of Bellflower, City of Cerritos, City of Artesia, and the City of Norwalk.

Transportation management plans would be required for each location where a roadway would be directly affected by pipeline construction activities, and such plans would be subject to approval by the responsible jurisdictions. These transportation management plans would be required to incorporate the standards and techniques presented in such references as the Caltrans' Traffic Manual, Chapter 5, "Manual of Traffic Controls for Construction and Maintenance Work Zones," the "Work Area Traffic Control Handbook," and/or the "Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction," as specified by each affected jurisdiction. The transportation plans would include traffic control measures, methods of advance notification for businesses along the route, telephone numbers to call if there are problems during construction, and other procedures that may be necessary during the construction phase.

## **VISUAL RESOURCES**

At the county and city level, General Plan Open Space Elements, Scenic Elements, and Scenic Highway and Pathway Elements and Plans provide goals, objectives, and policies addressing the protection of scenic resources and views. These plans can affect the siting, construction, and operation of industrial development. Local visual resources management objectives that could potentially apply to the Project and are summarized below.

### **City of Cerritos General Plan**

- Policy 7.12 (2) - All storage, refuse, and maintenance areas must be enclosed or screened from view by solid barriers
- Policy 7.12 (2) - Signing will be controlled by regulations governing size, placement, and lighting with the most restrictive measures applying to industrial uses directly abutting or across a roadway from residential uses.

### **City of Norwalk General Plan**

Although the City of Norwalk General Plan does not address oil pipelines, it establishes a set of policies and objectives for the Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) Norwalk site which is owned and operated by the Army. This site contains SFPP's Norwalk Station facilities (the terminus of the proposed pipeline). The General Plan notes that the location of this industrial facility (50 acres) is incompatible with adjacent sensitive uses such as residences. General plan policies encourage relocation of the facility and redevelopment of the site into a residential community or City or public facility (Norwalk, 1996). Other City policies applicable to visual resources include:

- Requirements that industrial developments incorporate adequate buffers for any abutting residential which adequately protect from adverse impacts due to noise, light, view, visibility of and from industrial activity, vehicular traffic and parking, and risks to property.
- Rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, industrial, and public commercial, industrial, and public facility and right-of-way improvements should be reviewed for consistency and compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood, district, and the overall community

### **Los Angeles County General Plan**

- Policy 15 (Quality and Compatible Design Section) - Protect the character of residential neighborhoods by preventing the intrusion of incompatible uses that would cause environmental degradation such as excessive noise, noxious fumes, glare, shadowing and traffic.
- Land Use Element, Appendix B - Signs are not to block significant views, cause visual clutter, or disrupt the sight line to the horizon. Where permitted, signs, including off-premise outdoor advertising signs, are to be carefully designed to have a minimum impact on scenic features.

**APPENDIX D**  
**SENSITIVE AND LAND USES RECEPTORS ALONG THE SFPP PIPELINE ROUTE**

Milepost	Street	Jurisdiction	Land Use	Non Residential Sensitive Receptor
<b>Los Angeles County and City of Carson</b>				
0.0 - 0.5	Del Amo Blvd.	North - Los Angeles County South - City of Carson	• North - Light Industrial • South - Heavy/Light Industrial	---
<b>Los Angeles County</b>				
0.5 - 1.05	Rancho Way	Los Angeles County	• East - Light Industrial • West - Light Industrial	---
1.05 - 1.15	Laurel Park Rd.	Los Angeles County	• East - Light Industrial • West - Residential	---
1.15 - 1.35	South Alameda St. and RR crossing	Los Angeles County		---
1.35 - 1.45	Santa Fe Ave.	Los Angeles County	• East - Light Industrial • West - Light Industrial	• Fire Station Number 105 (East of Alameda St. and West of S. Santa Fe Ave.)
1.45 - 1.55	[Compton Creek crossing]	Los Angeles County	• North - Open Land (Compton Creek) • South - Open Land (Compton Creek)	---
1.55 - 1.80	Santa Fe Ave.	Los Angeles County	• East - Light Industrial • West - Light Industrial	---
1.80 - 1.85	Santa Fe Ave.	Los Angeles County	• West - Agricultural • East - Light Industrial	---
1.85 - 1.90	Victoria St.	Los Angeles County	• North - Light Industrial • South - Agricultural	---
1.90 - 2.35	Victoria St.	Los Angeles County	• North - Industrial • South - Industrial	---
<b>City of Long Beach</b>				
2.35 - 2.60	Victoria St.	City of Long Beach	• North -Light Industrial & Commercial • South - Industrial	---
2.60	Victoria and Long Beach Blvd	City of Long Beach	[intersection]	---
2.60 - 2.70	Gordon St.	City of Long Beach	• North - Single-family Residential • South - Single-family Residential	---



Milepost	Street	Jurisdiction	Land Use	Non Residential Sensitive Receptor
2.70 - 2.75	White Avenue	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West - Single-family Residential</li> <li>East - 710 Freeway</li> </ul>	---
2.75 - 2.80	[710 Fwy Crossing]	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West of Freeway: Pico Street</li> <li>East of Freeway: Utility Corridor</li> </ul>	---
2.80	[SCE Utility Corridor Crossing]	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial</li> </ul>	---
2.80 - 3.00	[LA River crossing]	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West of River: Utility Corridor</li> <li>East of River: DeForest Park</li> </ul>	---
3.00 - 3.05	DeForest Ave.	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North - Recreational</li> <li>South - Recreational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De Forest Park (North and South of Pipeline Proposed Route, Los Angeles River to De Forest Ave. MP 3.00)</li> </ul>
3.05 - 3.20	DeForest Ave.	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West - Recreational</li> <li>East - Residential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De Forest Park (West of De Forest Ave. &amp; Proposed Pipeline Route, MP 3.05)</li> </ul>
3.20 - 3.45	South Street (DeForest to Dairy Ave)	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northeast - Single-family Residential</li> <li>Southwest - Single-family Residential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South St. Parkway Park (Northeast Side of South Street at MP 3.25)</li> </ul>
3.45 - 4.35	South Street (Dairy Ave. to Gundry)	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North - Residential &amp; Commercial</li> <li>South - Residential &amp; Commercial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic Dairy, north side of South St at Dairy Ave. (MP 3.45)</li> <li>Calvary Chapel of North Long Beach (South side of South St., MP 3.60)</li> <li>Buddhist Temple (Two blocks West of Orange Ave, on South St., MP 3.65)</li> <li>Riches of Christ (between Locust and Elm Avenues)</li> <li>Bread of Life Food Ministry (One block east of Atlantic Ave.)</li> <li>House of Prayer (Three blocks east of Atlantic Ave.)</li> <li>New City Church (One block east of Orange Ave.)</li> </ul>
4.35 - 4.60	South Street (Gundry to Gaviota)	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North - Residential &amp; Commercial</li> <li>South - Educational</li> </ul>	
4.60 - 4.80	South Street (Gaviota to Cherry)	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North - Residential &amp; Commercial</li> <li>South - Residential &amp; Commercial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bret Harte Elem. School (South side of South St., West of Rose Ave., MP 4.65)</li> <li>Glad Tidings Assembly of God Church (Corner of South St. and Cherry Ave.)</li> </ul>

Milepost	Street	Jurisdiction	Land Use	Non Residential Sensitive Receptor
4.80	Cherry Ave. at South Street	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East: Industrial (ARCO)</li> <li>• West: Commercial</li> </ul>	---
4.80 - 5.30	Cherry Ave., South St. to E. Harding St.	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East: Mixed - Single/Multi-family Residential &amp; Commercial</li> <li>• West: Industrial (ARCO) &amp; Multi-family Residential</li> </ul>	---
5.30 - 5.80	Cherry Ave., E. Harding St. to Artesia	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East: Single/Multi-family Residential &amp; Commercial</li> <li>• West: Mixed - Single/Multi-family Residential &amp; Commercial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bethel Church and school (west side at 65th Street)</li> <li>• Affordable Burial and Cremation (Cherry Ave. one block south of Artesia Blvd.)</li> </ul>
5.80 - 6.30	Cherry Avenue, Artesia to City limit	City of Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West: Commercial/Industrial</li> <li>• East: Residential/Industrial</li> </ul>	---
<b>City of Paramount</b>				
6.30	Garfield Ave. at Utility Corridor (City limit)	City of Paramount	Utility Corridor (Transmission line and railroad crossing)	---
6.3 - 6.55	Garfield Ave., City limit to Jackson St.	City of Paramount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West: Industrial</li> <li>• East: Single- and Multi-family residential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wesley Gables Elementary School (south of Alondra at corner of Jackson)</li> <li>• Garfield animal hospital</li> </ul>
6.55 - 6.65	Jackson St., Garfield to Minnesota Ave.	City of Paramount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North: Commercial &amp; Commercial / Industrial</li> <li>• South: Commercial &amp; Commercial / Industrial</li> </ul>	---
6.65 - 7.05	Minnesota Ave., Jackson St. to Madison Ave.	City of Paramount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North: Commercial, Residential, Industrial, and Institutional</li> <li>• South: Industrial, Residential, and Commercial</li> </ul>	---
7.05 - 7.40	Madison Ave., Minnesota Ave to Paramount	City of Paramount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North: Commercial / Industrial, Commercial, and Industrial</li> <li>• South: Commercial / Industrial, Commercial, and Industrial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paramount New Commandment Baptist Church (on Madison and Paramount)</li> </ul>
7.40 - 7.55	Paramount Ave., Madison Ave. to Alondra Blvd.	City of Paramount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West: Commercial</li> <li>• East: Commercial</li> </ul>	---

Milepost	Street	Jurisdiction	Land Use	Non Residential Sensitive Receptor
7.55 - 8.55	Alondra Blvd., Paramount Ave. to Lakewood Blvd.	City of Paramount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North: Commercial</li> <li>• South: Commercial</li> </ul>	---
<b>City of Bellflower</b>				
8.55 - 9.15	Alondra Blvd., Lakewood Blvd. to RR ROW	City of Bellflower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North - Commercial</li> <li>• South - Commercial &amp; Residential</li> </ul>	---
9.15 - 9.65	RR ROW: Alondra Blvd. to Bellflower	City of Bellflower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northeast - Residential &amp; Commercial</li> <li>• Southeast - Residential &amp; Commercial</li> </ul>	---
9.65 - 10.20	RR ROW: Bellflower to Woodruff	City of Bellflower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northeast - Residential &amp; Commercial</li> <li>• Southeast - Residential &amp; Commercial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Los Angeles County Mental Health (West of RR ROW on Flower St)</li> <li>• Bellflower Public Library (West of RR ROW on Flower St)</li> <li>• Bellflower City Hall and Auditorium (West of RR ROW on Flower St)</li> <li>• Los Cerritos Municipal Court (West of RR ROW on Flower St)</li> </ul>
10.20 - 10.90	RR ROW: Woodruff to San Gabriel River (City limit)	City of Bellflower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northeast - Single-family residential and recreational</li> <li>• Southeast - Single-family residential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carruthers Park &amp; Flora Vista Park (adjacent to rail ROW east of San Gabriel River)</li> <li>• Bellflower Transit Center (West of RR ROW on Flower St)</li> <li>• Bel Toreen Villa Nursing home (West of RR ROW on Flower St)</li> </ul>
<b>City of Cerritos</b>				
10.90 - 11.20	RR ROW: San Gabriel River to Artesia Blvd.	City of Cerritos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northeast - Open Space</li> <li>• Southwest - Open Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley Christian High School</li> </ul>
11.20 - 11.35	Artesia Blvd. at Studebaker	City of Cerritos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North: Gahr High School</li> <li>• South: Residential/ Commercial/Cemetery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gahr High School (N side of Artesia Blvd, E of Studebaker)</li> <li>• Artesia Cemetery (S side of Artesia Blvd., E of Studebaker)</li> </ul>
11.35 - 11.85	Artesia Blvd. at Gridley	City of Cerritos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North: Single-family residential</li> <li>• South: Single-family residential</li> </ul>	---
<b>City of Artesia</b>				

Milepost	Street	Jurisdiction	Land Use	Non Residential Sensitive Receptor
11.85 - 12.50	Artesia Blvd., Gridley to Clarkdale Ave.	Artesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North: Single-family residential &amp; Commercial/Industrial</li> <li>• South: Industrial/Vacant land, Commercial &amp; single-family residential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twin Palms Care Center (convalescent facility) on S side of Artesia Blvd.</li> </ul>
<b>Cities of Artesia and Norwalk</b>				
12.50 - 12.95	Artesia Blvd., Clarkdale Ave to Norwalk Blvd.	Artesia (south) Norwalk (north)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North: Commercial</li> <li>• South: Commercial</li> </ul>	---

<b>Milepost</b>	<b>Street</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Non Residential Sensitive Receptor</b>
<b>City of Norwalk</b>				
12.95 - 13.20	Norwalk Blvd. Artesia Blvd. to the 91 Fwy	Norwalk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East: Commercial</li> <li>• West: Single/Multi-family residential</li> </ul>	---
13.20 - 13.45	Norwalk Blvd. 91 Fwy to 166th St.	Norwalk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East: Institutional</li> <li>• West: Industrial/Commercial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ABC Adult School and continuation high school; ABC Unified School District Central Offices (E side of Norwalk Blvd. N/91 Freeway)</li> </ul>
<b>Cities of Norwalk and Cerritos</b>				
13.45 - 13.95	Norwalk Blvd., 166th to Alondra	West - City of Norwalk East - City of Cerritos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West - Residential</li> <li>• East - Residential, and Commercial</li> </ul>	---
<b>City of Norwalk</b>				
13.95 - 14.25	Norwalk Blvd., Alondra to Norwalk Station (Molette St.)	City of Norwalk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East - Residential and Industrial (Norwalk Station)</li> <li>• West - Residential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baptist Community Bible Church, Baptist Christian Schools, Messenger Fellowship Church and Pre-School (Norwalk Blvd. and Alondra Blvd. at MP 12.55)</li> <li>• Holifield Park (adjacent to Norwalk Station on east)</li> <li>• John Dolland Elementary School (in/adjacent to Holifield Park)</li> </ul>